

yet to be inspected, and it is hoped by the department that they will make a showing that will bring the general average for such establishments in this city to a much higher average than it is now.

Sterilized in Baking.

"While bread is sterilized in the cooking to a certain extent," said Mr. Woodward last night, "it is essential that it be most carefully prepared. Unclean and unhygienic bakeries are perhaps as dangerous as unhygienic restaurants. Bread is a universal commodity, taken into nearly every house in the city. Surrounded by unclean and unsanitary conditions, a bakery is a positive danger to the citizen who buys from it. The law is absolutely simple on points of cleanliness. Pans are required to be kept clean. If they are not so the bakery is violating the local regulations. This holds in relation to all other ingredients. We must have cleanliness in the District at any cost."

Markets Pass Muster With Flying Colors

That in the campaign for cleanliness no criticism can be made of the Washington markets, was demonstrated by an inspection of the Center and O street markets and the stalls in Louisiana avenue last night.

If food served in the hotels, restaurants and lunch rooms is not up to the standard required by the Health Department, the fault cannot be laid at the doors of the market companies.

On every hand was an indication that the merchants are endeavoring to live up to the regulations. Yesterday the inspectors found not one particle of food stuff which should be condemned. On the other hand the meat, fruit and vegetables were fresh and clean.

Began Inspection.

Beginning with the market at Seventh and O streets northwest, last night, Inspector James R. Mothershead began his tour of investigation. In only one instance did he find it necessary to utter a warning, and that was in the case of a colored butcher, who was admonished to keep the flies from his wares.

This man had his meat covered with cloths, and promised to have a fan erected at once. The regulations require that foodstuffs either must be protected by a screen or fans. The latter are considered preferable in protecting goods from flies and insects.

The inspector called attention to various butcher stands on which was displayed beef, lamb, pork, and veal, the quality of which was beyond question. At his request many of the butchers displayed their ice boxes, which are equipped in every way for the preservation of the meat.

Outside Stands Clean.

The stands outside the market were inspected also, and the vegetables for sale thereon found to be in excellent condition.

Similar conditions were found in the Center Market. Here the business of the day was practically concluded, and many of the butcher stalls were closed.

The meat blocks were carefully scrubbed and the stalls as clean as the top of a dining room table. Most of the poultry was enclosed in glass cases or else placed directly beneath an electric fan. In the fish markets the fish were found to be packed in ice.

Conditions are somewhat different on Louisiana avenue, but here also on every hand are evidences of a desire on the part of the proprietors to observe the regulations. The food displayed for sale was fresh and protected as far as possible by fans and screens.

Soda Water Fountains Pass Rigid Scrutiny

An investigation of the numerous soda water fountains in the city by Inspector Gallagher, while unearthing conditions of carelessness in several sections of the city, showed that as a whole the soft drink counters of Washington are in a fairly sanitary condition, and are not in need of radical treatment.

Fountains in all section of the city were examined by the inspector, together with glasses, syrup receptacles, spoons, etc., the purpose of the investigation being mainly to discover the condition in which the metal holders of liquids were kept.

Up to Standard.

The majority of the places held up to the required standard of cleanliness and were able to exhibit their utensils without fear. Hardly any of the places were in such condition as to warrant the issuance of a warrant charging them with a violation of the law.

In the larger places mechanical glass washers were in evidence, and by them it was possible to thoroughly rinse the glasses after they were used.

In some of the smaller places, particularly in the southwest section of the city, it was found that the glasses were carelessly washed, buckets being frequently used to clean them.

In two or three places, vestiges of ancient syrup and ice cream were found clinging to the sides of the cases, but not serious enough in their nature to merit more than a warning.

Counters Sloppy.
The metal, sundae cups, recently brought into vogue, were found to be without signs of rust. Several of the places in the northwest section of town, especially the corner stores where drinks are being constantly dispensed to large crowds, the counters were found to be in a rather sloppy and unkempt condition.

Reputable places, however, was there any sign of dirt or dust.

Grocery Stores Seen In Fair Condition
The grocery stores examined last night by Inspector Mothershead were found to be in a fairly clean condition and could be rated as satisfactory. Numerous stores were visited by the inspector, and although a comparison of the stores with the large markets is decidedly unfavorable to the former, they are in sufficiently good standing from a point of cleanliness to escape the hand of the law.

The investigation of Inspector Duenen last evening might be termed a "feeler" in the nature of an expose of conditions in local groceries.

According to the reading of the law, but few of the places examined last night could be held on the ground of uncleanliness. Several proprietors were warned and minute examinations of milk receptacles and meat stands were made.

Whether warrants will be secured for several of the small proprietors in the Northeast section of town as a warning to others who are careless in their

BAKER INVESTIGATES MILLER'S WORK

Staff at Work Two Days on Building Association Tangle.

DOCTORS' REPORT DUE TOMORROW

Climax Expected in Few Days. Colored Janitor Denies He Carried Books Home.

District Attorney Daniel W. Baker is now taking a hand in the affairs of the First Co-operative Building Association of Georgetown, which is in the hands of a receiver, and for two days members of his staff and detectives attached to his office have been probing into the chaotic condition of the association's finances.

Mr. Baker's action was learned yesterday just after Cornelius Clory, the colored janitor of the association's offices, and confidential messenger of J. Barton Miller, the deposed treasurer, was released by Captain Snyder, of Precinct 7, after having been held a prisoner secretly for twenty-four hours, as exclusively told in yesterday's Times.

Clory Snyder had received from what he declared was a most reliable source, information that the colored man had carried a package of books from J. Barton Miller's bungalow into 1043 Third street, the janitor's home. Although put through the third degree for hours and confronted with the police captain's informant, Clory denied that he had ever had anything to do with the books, and declared that it was a watermelon and not a package of ledgers that he carried into his home.

Unable to obtain sufficient evidence on which to hold him he was released last evening by Captain Snyder.

Report on Miller's Condition.
Dr. D. K. Shute, physician of the District jail, and Dr. George W. Wood, Miller's attending physician will report tomorrow morning in the Supreme Court of the District the result of their examination of the condition of J. Barton Miller. The two physicians were appointed by the court Thursday to determine whether Miller was too ill to be removed from his home. At noon tomorrow will end the continuation allowed Miller in which to answer the contempt of court proceedings instituted by William E. Ambrose, receiver of the association.

Within the next few days, it is said, there will be a climax to the developments of the building association troubles. There was a gasp of astonishment throughout Georgetown Friday when Henry P. Gilbert, treasurer of the association, and one time its president, was arrested following his indictment on a charge of embezzling trust funds, and although the charge against Gilbert is in no way connected with the affairs of the association, it served to augment interest in the case.

Clory's Arrest Not Reported.
The detention of Clory was a complete surprise to everyone concerned, even Receiver Ambrose and District Attorney Baker. No record was made on the blotter of precinct No. 7, neither was any report made to headquarters. Captain Snyder declared last evening that he had let Clory on his own initiative because of information brought to him by a responsible man, who declared positively that he had seen the colored man drive up to his home in Miller's buggy, and carry a large package of books into his house.

For three hours Friday afternoon the man was submitted to the third degree by the police captain and Precinct Detective Groves. They confronted him with the charge and they faced him with the man who declared with such positiveness that he had seen the colored man with the package of books. "That was no books," said Clory.

Watermelon, Not Ledgers.
"Well then what was it?" asked the captain quickly.

"That was a watermelon," was the answer which confounded them.

They could not shake the colored man's story, and having no evidence on which to hold him longer, he was released. They could not search the man's home without a warrant if he objected, yet he freely granted his permission. The house was ransacked from top to bottom. Two ledgers were brought to light, one of them an old one belonging to the Miller-Shoemaker Estate Company, yet there was no sign of books belonging to the building association.

Clory is J. Barton Miller's confidential messenger. He has been every day since Miller became involved he has called at his house, and it is he who does Miller's errands. It was his confidential relations with Miller that caused Receiver Ambrose to think that he might know something about the books which he had carried into his home.

When he named him as a witness in the contempt proceedings on Wednesday, handling of men, is not known, as the inspector declined to give out any part of his report.

Restaurant Men Active In Housecleaning Work

Dr. J. L. Norris declared himself decidedly pleased with the conditions which met his eye on his tour of investigation of the hotels and restaurants already warned by the health inspectors.

His visit yesterday to the different eating saloons which had come under the ban of the health inspectors, showed an unwelcome activity on the part of the men who had been warned.

Every effort is being made by the proprietors to comply with the regulations. Dr. Norris said that in some kitchens white cloths are being torn away and new ones being built.

Three additional warrants were requested yesterday from Assistant Corporation Counsel James L. Pugh for restaurant keepers failing to comply with the local regulations.

CAUGHT IN CELLS LIKE RATS IN TRAP

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 18.—Three hundred prisoners, helpless in their cells, were among the two thousand victims of a flood that has swept Asia Minor, news of which has just reached here.

Three distinct intimation of danger from the swollen streams that flooded the city, the fathers fled without making any provision for the prisoners.

RAID ON TRACT TO RETAIN PROPERTY

Libeler of Commissioners Will Charge Faulty Conviction.

TELLS OF LIFE AS A FUGITIVE

Traveled With Faithful Wife Over Entire Country, Until Arrested in St. Louis.

Albert M. Raymond, who was brought back to Washington yesterday after wandering about the country for three years, a fugitive from justice with a five-year sentence hanging over his head, does not intend to go to Atlanta penitentiary without putting up a fight for freedom.

Tomorrow morning his counsel, William E. Ambrose, will ask for a writ of habeas corpus in the District Supreme Court, basing the petition upon alleged irregularities in the records of the case.

Although broken in health, and aged ten years in appearance during the three years which he has spent wandering about the country, a hunted man, Raymond still has fight in him. He will go down still battling for his freedom. And aided by the faithful wife who remained by his side through thick and thin, he will inaugurate a contest in the Supreme Court which holds out a chance, even though it is a slim one, of liberty.

Used Own Name.

He declares that never during all the time he was away from Washington did he go under an assumed name, and he laughs at the Washington police, ridiculing what he calls their slowness. He spent three weeks in Washington in August, 1906, he says, visiting friends, and his usual haunts, making no effort to hide himself. He declares that he even went so far as to advise the Attorney General and Lieutenant Falvey, of the Ninth precinct, of his presence in the city.

Raymond's arrest in St. Louis by the police of that city was a most exciting one. He was detected at the postoffice, while he was waiting for a train to leave for the city of the United States, which the people of the United States are today suffering," declared William J. Bryan in a speech to 200 students of the Summer Normal College in Fremont, who called on him at his home.

It was his second speech of the present campaign, and although Mr. Bryan had declared earlier in his discourse that he would not make a special speech, the friendly manner in which his remarks were received led him to discuss with a degree of freedom some of the leading planks in the platform recently adopted in Denver.

Students Carry Plugs.
The arrest after sunset when the party of guests arrived in special cars. They marched up the hill from the station, all carrying United States flags and wearing badges which read, "Fremont Normal College: Nebraska for Bryan, and Bryan for the Nation."

Bryan caused a laugh at the outset when he declared that "inasmuch as he had been led to believe there was soon to be a certain announcement made to him, he could hardly at this time make a speech."

Among other things, Mr. Bryan then said:

Government for People.
"If you will examine the platform adopted in Denver you will find that it closes with an appeal to those who decide to see this Government a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, and so administered it will, so far as human wisdom can, take care of each individual a reward from society proportionate to the contribution that that person makes to the welfare of society. To my mind, this is the ideal toward which a government should strive."

"Now, compare your compensation and your work to the compensation and the work of those who have secured privileges and favoritism; compare your work and your reward with those, for instance, who have secured control of some great industry and by means of this control are able to reach their hands into the pockets of eighty millions of people."

"We do not expect that our Government will be free from faults when it is intrusted into the hands of Democrats. But it is the purpose of those who call themselves Democrats to secure a better adjustment of rewards to service, and they believe that this can be done by restoring to the Government to the ancient doctrines."

Wife Became Ill.
"To make our troubles greater my wife became sick, too, and we went to Houston, and then when she got better, to San Antonio, and later to Los Angeles. In a few weeks we went to Portland, Ore., and I settled down to teaching once more. For a whole year we stopped at one hotel in that city, receiving mail in my own name. Yet no one ever disturbed me."

"It may seem strange, but in all these months neither my wife nor myself has feared that I would be arrested. It was not the dread of detection that drove me from place to place, as some may think. We went to those places which were beneficial to our health."

"The constant teaching made me worse, and to secure the bracing effect of a sea trip we took a boat to San Francisco. Unfortunately the weather there was unfavorable, and the bubonic plague was beginning to appear. We left without delay, going west to Kansas City, thence to Topeka and then to St. Louis."

"We were in St. Louis three months before I was arrested. With A. R. Devara I was organizing a school for portraiture. We had a hundred pupils and received \$2.50 a hour for each for lessons. It had been planned to open up July 16, but I was arrested before that."

Door Broken Down.
"I want to say right here that it was owing to no keen work on the part of the police of St. Louis that I was arrested. I went to the postoffice one day to secure the mail for the school. My wife was with me. Just as we went up to the delivery window I observed two men in the darkness of a corner."

"I looked at them and they looked at me. 'There they are,' my wife did not think it meant anything, but I was sure we were being shadowed and thought of changing our lodging house the next day."

"We had retired for the night, and had just heard the clock in a tower nearby ring out the midnight hour when there was a knock on the door. I asked what was wanted, and some one said, 'I want to see you.' I refused to open the door, and two of them broke it in."

"That was all there was to it. I was brought back here."

WOMEN IN POLITICS.
"Mrs. Wardwell is making trouble for the organization."

"As to how?"
"Declares she'll wear no bossess' collette."—Exchange.

DEFIES BOARD



GEORGE E. HAMILTON, President of the Capital Traction Company, Who Will Not Recognize New Traction Board.

BRYAN ADDRESSES PILGRIM STUDENTS

Wants Government for People and Greater Compensation for Worker.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 18.—"The Democratic party can hardly be expected to bring about the millennium, but it certainly can be depended on to improve some of the conditions under which the people of the United States are today suffering," declared William J. Bryan in a speech to 200 students of the Summer Normal College in Fremont, who called on him at his home.

It was his second speech of the present campaign, and although Mr. Bryan had declared earlier in his discourse that he would not make a special speech, the friendly manner in which his remarks were received led him to discuss with a degree of freedom some of the leading planks in the platform recently adopted in Denver.

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WILL RESENT SNUB OF CAPITAL HEAD

Traction Board to Take Complaint to Interstate Commission.

REQUEST REFUSED FOR INFORMATION

President Hamilton Writes Letter Doubting Authority of Subsidiary Body.

The snub which the Capital Traction Company, through its president, George E. Hamilton, has attempted to administer to the District Electric Railway Commission, by refusing to recognize the right of the latter to legal existence, tomorrow will be brought officially to the attention of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the creator of and sponsor for the subcommittee.

The Interstate Commerce Commission gave to the traction board the power to investigate on behalf of the former complaints against the operation and equipment of street cars in this District, and to have violations of the regulations governing the same prosecuted in the Police Court through the United States District Attorney's office.

The letter from the Capital Traction Company's president, in which the traction board was given to understand that that railway company intends to ignore the subcommittee's behests, will be forwarded to the Interstate Commerce Commission by the traction board tomorrow.

Refused Request.
The letter from Mr. Hamilton was in reply to a request from the electric railway commission for information as to the schedules and equipment of the Capital Traction Company's cars. The letter did not contain the desired information. Instead, it told the traction board plainly, although in the language of diplomacy, that the schedules and equipment were none of its business. Before sending the letter to the larger body, the traction board declined to make public its exact words. The substance of it, however, was this:

The Capital Traction Company has been advised that under section 36 of public act 124, which gives the Interstate Commerce Commission supervision over the street railways in the District of Columbia, the matter of equipment and schedules is placed in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The Capital Traction Company is informed that the Interstate Commerce Commission has appointed certain gentlemen as a commission to investigate and report on matters pertaining to which complaint is made.

Disputes Authority.
The Capital Traction Company will act as required by law, when notified of specific instances of grievances by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In other words, although the Interstate Commerce Commission has appointed certain gentlemen as a commission to investigate and report on matters pertaining to which complaint is made.

Conflict in Prospect.
The crystallization of the feeling which has for some time been known to exist against the traction board in the minds of the street railway officials, is regarded as indicating an inevitable conflict between two of the most powerful bodies in the District—the Interstate Commerce Commission and the group of railway officials.

The Interstate Commerce Commission already has declared unequivocally that its appointment of agents was distinctly provided for by law, and that it holds itself ready to support the status of the electric railway Commission. The larger commission holds that the only question to be determined is that of a salary for the members of the subcommittee, since the act to regulate commerce specifically states that the Interstate Commerce Commission "shall have authority to employ and fix the compensation of such other employees as it may find necessary to the proper performance of its duties."

In the meantime, there is considerable public anxiety for definite settlement of the status of the electric railway Commission. The car riding public has come to feel, as did one man who wrote to the subcommittee: "At last we have representation in the matter of accommodation for street car passengers," after having worked for five years to secure the appointment of such a commission."

The Electric Railway Commission now has money in its pocket for consideration during the summer. These will be carefully investigated during the week, and will be taken up at a meeting of the entire board to be held in September. In the absence of Gen. M. Wilson, chairman, a special meeting will be called by District Commissioner West, who is also a member of the board, if any matter develops which seems to be of sufficient importance for such action.

Died.
LONG—On Friday, July 17, 1908, at 5:45 p. m., at the Deaver, EDW. PAYSON LONG, infant son of Robert Edgar and Lena Long (nee Duer).

Puneral services (private) at the Wright chapel, 1327 Tenth street northwest, Monday morning, July 20, at 10 o'clock. (Pittsburg, Pa., and Columbus, Ohio, papers please copy.)

WILL—On Saturday, July 18, 1908, at 8 p. m., at Sibley Hospital, EMMA R. WILL, wife of George W. Will, of Baltimore, Md. Notice of funeral hereafter.

UNDERTAKERS.
J. WILLIAM LEE, UNDERTAKER AND LIVERY 22 Pa. Ave. N. W. Washington, D. C. Telephone Main 1285.

CEMENT BURIAL VAULTS.
WATERPROOF. Airtight; everlasting; for individual interments; for sale by undertakers. WASHINGTON CEMENT VAULT CO. ROOM 20 Maryland Building. Phone Main 6632. July 20-21, 10-11-12.

FUNERAL DESIGNS.
C. E. BROOKS, FLOWERS FOR FUNERALS. CHOICE CUT FLOWERS AT REASONABLE PRICES. 127 14TH. PHONE N. 1482. July 20-21, 10-11-12.

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Now in Progress at the
Family Shoe Store
310-312 Seventh St. N. W.

Take the Family
for a spin through the suburbs this evening in a
Thomas TAXICAB.
It relieves the fatigue of these hot days.
Summer Rate, per hour, \$3
FEDERAL TAXICAB CO.,
15th and Ohio Ave. N. W.
Telephone, Main 6678

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RAIN TODAY, MAYBE; COOL WEATHER SURE

No More Sticky, Sizzling Days for the Present, Says Washington Forecaster.

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